

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY China

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SUBJECT Chinese Communist Party Control of Governmental Units and Organizations in Tungshan Hsien, Fukien

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. Soon after the occupation of Tungshan (N 23-45, E 117-31) Hsien¹ by the Chinese Communists at the end of 1949, it became apparent that most of the control in the area was centered in the Tungshan Hsien Communist Party Committee.² This hsien Communist Party committee had a chairman and two deputy chairmen. By July 1953 the Tungshan Hsien Party Committee had under its direct control the following governmental units and organizations:

- a. Hsien government
- b. Hsien public security forces
- c. Federation of labor unions of the hsien
- d. New Democratic Youth League headquarters of the hsien
- e. Farmers' Union
- f. Women's committee
- g. District (Ch'u, 0575) administrative offices.
- h. Branch headquarters of the district and hsiang (6763).
- i. Hsiang administrative offices.
- j. Hsiang public security offices.
- k. District militia.
- l. Hsiang militia bureaus.

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2. During the period of the reorganization of Tungshan Hsien after the Chinese Communists' occupation, minor Nationalist officials were promised leniency if they registered with the new regime and returned to work. Subsequently a complete reorganization was effected, and by 1951 most of the officials who were not Party members had been replaced. National³ cadres were placed in all district administrative offices, and local Party members in all hsien administrative offices. Organizations in Tungshan Hsien not under the direct control of the hsien Party committee but under the supervision of the cadres by July 1953 were:
 - a. Local administrative section, which directed administrative matters on the district level and below.
 - b. Financial section, which directed the administration of all budgets on the district level and below.
 - c. Farm taxation section, which collected all land and farm taxes and maintained a registry of all land in Tungshan Hsien.
 - d. Tax bureau, which collected all business, trade, and industrial taxes.
 - e. Educational section, which supervised the school system and all political education.
 - f. Industry and trade section, which supervised all small merchants and self-employed workers.
 - g. Hsien cooperative, which supervised all enterprises where the people were expected to pool their labor and production on the hsien level or below.
 - h. Hsien bank, which handled foreign exchange, loans, saving, insurance, and the buying of hard currency.
3. Officials who were Party members could carry arms, voice their opinions at meetings, make decisions and have them carried out, and had the authority to criticize. Former Nationalist officials and other non-Party officials were confined to routine work. Non-Party officials were paid salaries; Party-member officials were compensated under the supply system. A salary payment usually could buy 40 percent more than a Party member was supplied, but money could not buy certain items supplied to the Party members. Attempts were being made to recruit as cadres the most promising middle school graduates. To mold the thinking of students, officials used discussions, merit records, contests, and the designation of model students.

1. [] Comment. Economic conditions in Tungshan Hsien were discussed in []
2. [] Comment. [] reported the organization of the Chinese Communist Party on special administrative area and hsien levels in Fukien. 25X1
3. [] Comment. Many reports [] state that cadres from North China were sent into South China to bridge the change of control from military to civil authority. It is possible that by "national" cadres the [] meant those sent to Tungshan Hsien from North China or some other area where reliable and well-indoctrinated Party workers were trained. 25X1

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